

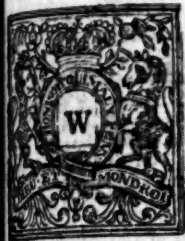
The Daily Gazetteer:

NUMB. 243

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7 1736.

N^o. 243.

An Examination of the Charge of Perfidy towards the Dissenters, brought against an Honourable Person by the Writer in the Craftsman of last Saturday.



HOEVER has made any Observations on the Style and Manner of writing of the most voluminous, the most trifling, and the most inconsistent Scribler in Politicks, that ever appeared at any time in this Nation, cannot be at a Loss to know from what Hand the Craftsman of last Saturday came.

THE Writer of that Paper, has these two Points in View: 1. To charge an Honourable Person with Perfidy towards the Dissenters. 2. To excite the Dissenters to take their Revenge, not only against him, but against all those, who voted against the Repeal of the Test Act.

I shall consider both very briefly. As Perfidy (says this Writer) is the basest of all Vices, on one Side; so nothing is more grating to human Nature on the other, than being made Dupes or Bubbles. This is so odious in private Life, that the vilest of Criminals are ashamed of it, and often choose to prefer an ignominious Death, rather than betray their Companions. — It requires only a false, deceitful Heart, and a little Cunning; — and renders all the Professions of those, who have been guilty of it, suspected. How little do some Men know themselves? Who ever accuses another of a Crime, ought well to consider, whether he has been ever guilty of the same himself. Guilty of it, in the most notorious, flagrant Manner.

If Perfidy be the basest of all Vices, that even the vilest of Criminals are ashamed of it, and often choose to prefer an ignominious Death, rather than betray their Companions. — What must that Perfidy be? How much must it exceed all other, that not only betrays private Conversation, but even forges a private Conversation, and then betrays it, in order to ruin those, who have been their Companions?

NOTHING, indeed, (as this Writer observes) is more grating to human Nature, than being made Dupes or Bubbles. And I have often thought, he has applied this to himself, or his Resentment could never have run to that extravagant Length it has done.

This makes him apply the same to the Dissenters, who hopes to excite the same Spirit of Resentment in them. But how have these People been made Dupes or Bubbles? The only Proof which this Writer brings of this, is from what passed in private Conversation between the Honourable Person and the Dissenters. The well known Fact (says he) of putting the Dissenters off from Year to Year, under the Pretence of improper Times, implied a Promise, that some Time, or at least, would be proper, had nothing else passed between them; for otherwise it was arrant Trifling with them, or treating them as down-right Children. It is, I believe, the first Time, that ever a Conversation in private was called a well-known Fact.

But to let that pass. Where is the Perfidy of this, supposing it to be true. — That the Dissenters were put off from Year to Year, by telling them that it was not a proper Time? If one Man, or any Body of Men, make Application to a Person for a Thing, that is not proper to be done; may there not be prudential Reasons, in many such Cases, which will not only justify, but make it the Duty of that Person to declare no more than this; — That it is not a proper Time?

If the Dissenters ask'd an improper Thing, as the Repeal of the Test has been demonstrated to be; — if the absolute Refusal to do this for them, would have provoked these Men to act a Part greatly to the Prejudice and Detriment of their Country, as well as of themselves, which their Threatenings plainly demonstrated; — Was it not wise? was it not honest? was it not the Duty of that Honourable Person to give them no other Answer than this; — That it was not a proper Time? Where is the Perfidy of this?

INDEED, where a Man is under the strictest Obligations to declare the whole Truth; — or where a Man is under all the Ties of Honour and mutual Confidence between Man and Man, not to disclose private Conversation: — In either of these Cases, it is Perfidy; it is the basest of all Vices, to act contrary to the Obligations he was under.

BUT has this any Similitude to the present Case? Ay, but says this Writer, — 'If it was not Perfidy, it was arrant trifling with them, or treating them as down-right Children.'

AND who is to blame for this? If Men will be Children; if they will ask unreasonable Things; if they threaten Destruction or Distress to their Country, unless this thing be done for them, even when they themselves must be the greatest Sufferers; — how are such Men to be treated? Should it be put in their Power to do Mischief to themselves, as well as to their Country?

BUT perhaps this Writer will tell me that I am all this while begging the Question; for says he, — 'The Dissenters by these Means have been drawn into Measures, which they and their Country will have long and ample Cause to repent.'

WE all know what is meant by this; — that the Dissenters will repent, that they did not give their Votes, at the last Election, for Men of other Principles, the Consequence of which would have been, that not only the Repeal would have been denied them; but even their Toleration would have been taken from them, or infringed.

AND yet see the Modesty, the strong coherent Reasoning of this Writer. — 'They have ample Cause to repent, that they did not vote for those Men, that would have treated them in this manner.'

AND can this Writer flatter himself to work up the Dissenters into a Resentment, even to their own undoing, or the bringing the greatest Aspersions upon themselves? Is not this treating them as down-right Children, or rather as down-right Fools or Madmen?

I leave (says he) all the sensible uncorrupt Dissenters in the Kingdom to reflect upon their late Conduct, and the Treatment they have receiv'd from those, in whose Interest they exerted themselves with so much Vigor.

JUST in this Manner would a Papist address them. And just in this same Manner did the Papists address them in the Reign of James the Second, when they were drawn in to unite with the Papists against the Church of England.

HE leaves it to the Dissenters to consider what? Why, whether they have not ample Cause to repent, that they did not exert themselves with their whole Strength and Influence, to get those Men elected; who, to the Treatment they have met with, would have added that of taking away, or at least of breaking in upon their Toleration.

Is not this an excellent Motive to excite the Dissenters to take their Revenge?

I have often advised this worthy Gentleman to trust to his well known Talent of Drollery, and to let Reasoning alone. I have lately been forced to reprove him for it, upon occasion of his judicious Observations on the Plan of Peace; and am sorry he so soon gives me Reason to repeat it.

BUT to do him Justice, he seems indeed to be in Despair of spiriting up the Dissenters against the Honourable Person by his Reasonings; and therefore has Recourse to his well-known Talent of Invention.

HE (the Honourable Person) now laughs at their Credulity, and tells his Confidants, with a Sneer, that they are fairly jockey'd.

THIS, I suppose, is another of his well-known Facts. This Gentleman has had so very bad Success in reporting private Conversation; that of all Men living, he should never more meddle with it.

HE very judiciously observes in the Beginning of this Paper, — 'That there is certainly a wide Difference between sound Policy, which is founded upon a comprehensive Knowledge of Affairs, and the mean Arts of Tricking, which require only a false deceitful Heart, and a little Cunning.' And then adds — 'The latter indeed, has sometimes prevail'd against the ablest Statesmen, who have not been sufficiently upon their Guard.'

Now what is it this Writer is attempting, by the

Accusation in the Craftsman before us? Is it not to prevail against (he will pardon me for speaking what I really think) as able a Statesman, as great a Man as ever was at the Head of Affairs in this Nation? And what are the Steps, by which he proceeds to do this? Is it by sound Policy, founded upon a comprehensive Knowledge of Affairs? Or is it not by the mean and base Arts of Tricking, which require only a false deceitful Heart, and a little Cunning?

LET every impartial Man be his Judge: To ruin this Minister with the Dissenters, he tells them, — 'That he (this Minister) now laughs at their Credulity, and tells his Confidants, with a Sneer, that they are fairly jockey'd.'

MAY I presume to ask him, — how he knows this to be true? Or are the Dissenters to believe it upon the Credit of his Veracity? He assures them, 'it was spoken by the Honourable Person in Confidence to his particular Friends. If so, what Probability is there, that it should come to the Knowledge of his most inveterate Enemy?'

BUT this is so improbable, to be spoken by the Honourable Person; — it is so like the low Invention, the Tricking, and the little Cunning of his Accuser, — and what he has most shamefully been detected in upon another ever-memorable Occasion, — that I may safely leave it to the Dissenters, without any farther Remark; and may pronounce, that there is not one sensible Man among them, how exasperated or angry soever he may be, that the Test Act was not repealed, that must not despise the Man, who can hope or attempt to impose upon them by such mean and base Arts.

As this Writer could not well avoid declaring something of his Mind concerning the Repeal of the Test, it is Pleasant to observe with what Caution and Dexterity he does this.

WHILE the late Dispute about the Repeal of the Test Act was on Foot, I purposely kept myself neuter; and I am neither under any Obligation, nor would it be of any Use, to declare myself upon it, at present; though I cannot forbear expressing my Opinion thus far, that if we may judge from the Conduct of the Dissenters, for three Years past, the Church of England would be in no Danger from such Politicians, even supposing the Test was taken away.

THIS is just as if he had said, — 'Gentlemen, when this Affair of the Test actually came to a Crisis, I was resolv'd to speak out of the Way myself, and not suffer one of my Mercenaries to write one Word about the Repeal. Nor shall I declare myself upon it, at present; tho' I cannot forbear expressing my Opinion thus far, that the Church of England would be in no Danger from such a Pack of Fools, even supposing the Test was taken away, and your Principles should oblige you, as I acknowledge they do, to endeavour its Subversion.'

THIS he dares not deny to be his Meaning, and these his Sentiments of the Repeal.

LET us suppose then, that the Dissenters had applied themselves to him, — 'That if he would engage his Friends to endeavour the Repeal of the Test, the Dissenters should assist them with their whole Interest.' Must not this have been his Answer? 'I am under no Obligation, nor can it be of any Use, to declare myself upon it at present.'

NAY, does not every Man remember, — what Artifice was used by the Writer in the Craftsman, just before the general Election came on, to cajole the Dissenters to give their Interest for the Tory Party, with all the Implication of a Promise, that they would vote for the Repeal of the Test; but that it was not proper, nor could be of any use to declare themselves, at that Time: — And was not this the very same Perfidy, that is laid to the Charge of the Honourable Person; the same putting them off, with the Implication of a Promise to procure the Repeal, the same arrant trifling with them, and treating them as down-right Children?

AND was not the Treatment the Dissenters received from these Men the very same, which this Writer puts them in mind they received from those, in whose Interest they exerted themselves with so much Vigor?

AND can any Man doubt, or will this Writer have the Modesty to affirm, — That if the Dissenters had



rel'ed on the Promises made them by the Writers in the *Graftman*, and had exerted themselves with the same Vigour in the Interest of the *Tories*, as they did in the Interest of the *Whigs*, that they would have received any other Treatment from the *Tories*, than what they did?

ONLY with this Difference, — that instead of being *inced'd*, that they were fairly *jockey'd*, — they would have found themselves, before this Time, fairly *saddled* again with a *Schism Bill*.

ONE Word more with this worthy Writer, and I have done.

He is full of *Resentment* against a certain *Prelatical Adjuster*, who it seems is the most professed Enemy the *Dissenters* have: And his Anger against him arises from hence, — 'That he should tell the *Dissenters*, no Time was proper for the *Repeal*.'

Now I really should have imagin'd, that this Person had merited his highest *Encomium*, instead of being reproached by him. One Person told the *Dissenters*, that the *Present* was not a proper Time: He is a *perfidious Wretch*, to put them off thus from Year to Year. Another tells them, no Time can be proper: He is a *Prelatical Adjuster*, the most professed Enemy the *Dissenters* have.

If it be such a heinous Crime, not to tell the *Dissenters* the Truth; — can it be a *more* heinous Crime to tell them the Truth? If one Man is their Enemy, because he refuses to tell them the Truth; — can another be their worst Enemy, because he does tell them the Truth?

How is it possible to please this poor Man? Or can he be guilty of such gross Contradictions and Inconsistency, and not perceive it?

He is pleased to tell one of his Antagonists, — That it is high Time for him to have done writing. It would be well for him, if he would apply the same Advice to himself; and be content to spend the Remainder of his Days, in reflecting how happy it is, not only for his Country, but for his own Family, who have now a sure Prospect of enjoying those immense Riches, which he has heap'd up for them, at the Expense of his Country: — That all his Schemes to restore himself to Power, and Honour, and Trust, have failed him; and, that he has not been able, by all his mean and base Arts, to destroy that MAN, to whose wife and steady Councils it is chiefly owing, that all Europe is not, at this Time, involved in a bloody and consuming War.

Berlin, March 27, O. S.

KING Stanislaus is now expected here in a very few Days; travelling incognito under the Name of the Count de Ligny: He is to lie at the Marquis de la Cretardie's, the French Minister. The Day after his Arrival, the King of Prussia is to dine there, and the same Evening the Queen is to appear at Court, where, they say, King Stanislaus will be desired to come and sup with her Prussian Majesty; and that the next Morning he will proceed on his Journey.

L O N D O N.

Whitehall, April 6. On Saturday last in the Evening, Mr. Bowie, one of his Majesty's Messengers in Ordinary, arrived here with Dispatches from the Right Honourable the Lord Delawar, at the Court of Saxe Gotha, and brought with him the Treaty of Marriage between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and her Highness the Princess Augusta, Sister of the most Illustrious Prince, Frederick Duke of Saxe Gotha, &c. which was concluded and signed the 29th of March. O. S.

Yesterday the Four Troops of Life Guards, were Exercised in Hyde Park, by their Respective Officers.

Yesterday came on the Election of a Governor and a Deputy Governor, for the Bank of England for the Year ensuing, when Bryan Benson, Esq; was rechosen Governor, and Thomas Cooke, Esq; Deputy Governor.

The same Day, one Isaac Thomas was committed to Newgate, by Justice Deveil, for stealing a Silver Tankard, Value 7 l. from the House of Mr. Thomas Powell in the Parish of St. Ann's, Westminster.

Yesterday Robert Mixon was committed to Newgate by Justice Palmer, for several Robberies and Burglaries.

The same Morning died at his Chambers in the Temple, Joseph Cole of Eastwell, in the County of Kent, a young Gentleman who came of Age on Thursday last, and Heir to an Estate of 1300 l. per Annum.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 150 1-half for the Opening. India 175 3-4ths for the Opening. South Sea 97 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 for the Opening. New ditto 110 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 103 3-4ths to 7 8ths. Emperor's Loan 115 1-half to 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 106 1-half to 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 51. 18 s. to 61. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 18 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 9 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 12 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Talties 4 to 5 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 4 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

WHEREAS a Bill of Indictment for Felony was found by the Grand Jury at the last Assizes held for the County of Somerset, against Edward Halliday, a Bankrupt, late of Frome in the said County, and the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick thereupon issued forth his Warrants for apprehending and bringing him to Justice: Whoever therefore shall apprehend and secure the aforesaid Edward Halliday, so that he may be delivered into safe Custody, shall forthwith receive Forty Pounds as a Reward of Giles Hill, of Hemington in the said County, or of Abraham Clavey of Frome, who have at the Request of a considerable Number of the said Bankrupt's Creditors published this, and have under their Hands and Seals a Subscription for this Purpose. As witness our Hands this 4th Day of March 1735.

Giles Hill.
Abraham Clavey.

THE Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for Sale of the late Earl of Ranelagh's Estates, give Notice, That the said late Earl's Freehold Mansion-House in King's-Street, by St. James's-Square, in the Possession of the Lady Morgan, will be sold by Auction to the best Bidder, at the said Mansion House in King's-Street, on Monday the 12th of April, 1736; at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon. Particulars are deliver'd at Mr. Belsey's Attorney at Law, in Norfolk-Street in the Strand.

This Day is Publish'd,
[Price Six-Pence]

THE Quaker's Reply to the Country Parson's Price, against the Quakers Bill for Tythes.

But two unto you Pharisees; for ye tythe Mint, and Rue, and all manner of Herbs, and pass over Judgment and the Love of God. St. Luke chap. 11. ver. 42.

Wo unto you Scribes and Pharisees, Hypocrites; for ye pay the of Mint, and Anise and Cummin, and have omitted the weightier Matters of the Law, Judgment, Mercy and Faith. St. Matt. chap. 23. ver. 23.

For they bind heavy Burdens, and grievous to be born, and lay them on Men's Shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their Fingers. St. Matth. chap. 23. ver. 4. Printed for T. Cooper in Pater-noster-row.

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